

# Voices of Youth Consultations in Peru (Arequipa, Comas, Cusco, Lima and Piura) (draft) World Development Report 2007



Group of participants consulted in Lima

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# Voices of Youth

## Youth consultations in Peru

### Overview

The youth consultation meetings for the WDR 2007 in Peru were decentralized to be held in five cities. The selection of the locations for the consultation was limited to the consultation resources and time deadline. The meetings were held in Arequipa and Cusco in the southern area, in Piura in the northern area and in Comas – a district in Lima that has the highest rate in the poor population segment and is the largest human settlement in Lima. These consultation meetings involved 208 young participants, 47.2% women and 52.8% men, from 12 to 24 years old. See Chart No.1.

**Chart No. 1.-**

Locations	Total No.	%		Ages 12 - 14	Ages 15-19	Ages 20 - 24
		Men	Women			
<b>Arequipa</b>	56	54	46	7	24	25
<b>Comas</b>	22	94	6	1	11	6
<b>Cusco</b>	17	18	82	8	2	7
<b>Lima</b>	61	54	46	2	15	44
<b>Piura</b>	52	44	56	0	9	34
<b>Total</b>	208	52.8	47.2	18	61	116

**Organization** – The members of the Youth Advisory Group “New Voices” and their network of youth organizations in Cusco, Piura, and Lima were a helpful vehicle for the selection of participants and by facilitating the discussion they made easier the task for the Country Office. In each city the Lima Office was supported with the collaboration and enthusiastic work of local NGOs as Ceder in Arequipa, Coincide in Cusco, Care in Piura, and Ayni Salud in Comas. These NGOs who are leading youth programs and are acquainted with our New Voices program and the WDR, assumed the responsibility to organize the consultation meetings in their locations. A description of the NGOs can be seen in chart No. 2.

Chart No. 2. - Local NGOs partners for the youth consultation meetings-

Locations	Organization	Description of youth program
<b>Arequipa</b>	CEDER (center for research and development for regional studies)	Ceder is a local NGO in partnership with the High School of La Salle University of Arequipa
<b>Comas</b>	Ayni Salud (Group for Social Development Cooperation)	Ayni Salud a local NGO in Lima working with youth in risk in the poor settlements of Lima. Ayni Salud developed a project to work with urban violence and youth gangs for which the Small Grants program gave them an award.
<b>Cusco</b>	COINCIDE (Center for Research, Development and Education Coordination)	COINCIDE started two years ago a youth program for poor young people in Cusco. Coincide is the sponsor and local coordinator of New Voices in Cusco.
<b>Lima</b>	Lima Office	The Lima Office offers a meeting room for youth leaders and entrepreneurs. It also provides an office for the New Voices program. The CO started the New voices program in year 2002 and now it is an ongoing program in fives provinces.
<b>Piura</b>	CARE Peru	CARE: a branch of CARE Peru is leading a youth program in the area and develops youth policies for health. Care Piura is the sponsor for the implementation of New Voices in Piura.

**Participatory methodology-** the consultation meetings in the five locations used a participatory methodology oriented to promote dialogue and to keep motivation high. Considering the fact that Peru is currently going through a presidential campaign process and most of the people are tired to respond questionnaires and surveys, the Lima Office decided not to contaminate the WDR 2007 with this mood. Therefore, a series of participatory techniques to enhance dialogue and communication was selected. Some examples are:

- a) *Breaking the ice* – in Piura with a hot summer, the team decided to share a cone of Sunday (ice cream) to start discussion, every one love ice cream.
- b) *Coffee tables* – the young people from 12 to 21 years old dislike formal conversations or what in Spanish is called “rollos” such as those of the politicians. In Lima to promote discussion the environment of the

conference room was set up with 6 tables. The dynamics consisted on organizing the participants according to each one of the topics. Each table had a chairperson. The tables were covered with big paper sheets and there were markers to write down their contributions. They had fifteen minutes to discuss the topic. The chairperson counted the time and announced when the time was over, and after this announcement the groups had to move to another table and in this way they changed tables and topics. After 2 hours they have had time to discuss the different topics of the consultation. During the session some coffee and candies were provided.

- c) *Music* – rather than providing an instruction of time control for the discussion of topics, we used music to send the message that the time was over and they should change the discussion topic.
- d) *Extra topic* – in Lima we added a free topic about - what is my contribution to my country? In this table- topic there was no facilitator and the group had to decide according to their own criteria.
- e) *Graffito* – in Comas groups of youth under risk (urban violence). They were set in 4 groups of five and were located in different rooms. Each room discussed a different topic. They talked about the subject for around 10 minutes and then they changed the topic. Each group had a chairperson, a member of the Youth Organization Kollek. At the same time a young person was painting graffiti.

## **EVALUATION (About logistics, organization methodology of the consultation and contents)**

At the end of the session the young people evaluated the activity making the following three questions, and the answers were as follows:

What did you like most during the Consultation for the WDR 2007?

- The dynamics ( participatory techniques)
- Meeting other young people
- Knowing the World Bank's interest on youth
- The quality of people
- Different kind of groups who work in different issues, institutions that do not meet with the other
- Capability and judgment of the organizers in order to join people with different professions (multidisciplinary) Strategic partners.
- Motivation of the participants
- Their ability to continue with the discussion, to continue contributing without being confronting

- Capability of thinking about some themes and thinking about some solutions.
- Good time, a nice work environment and good mood.

What did you dislike the most?

- There was no time to meet other young people. They only could talk to the ones seated besides them around the working table.
- More diversity, the private sector must be included.

What do you recommend us for similar events?

- Give more time for the presentations in order to know the Participants' work and experience.
- More time to learn about the youth work of the others.

How do you rate the consultations from 1 (the worst) to 5 (the best)?

1 (bad)	2(fair)	3(good)	4(very good)	5(excellent)
-----	3.8%	29%	44%	21 %

About 62% of the participants evaluated the consultation as very good to excellent. The participants rated the consultation with a 4.5. The 3.8% evaluated the event with 2 in the score (regular) they expressed that they would have preferred facilitators with more experience (older), and expected an assorted snack. Regarding the comment about the snack, a young participant reacted and said "The World Bank has funds but surely they decided to use the money in a better way than wasting it on food" and certainly, we limited the food to give the young people from Piura, Cusco, Arequipa and Comas the opportunity to be consulted.

Following please find the descriptions of the consultations carried out in the cities of Arequipa, Comas, Cusco, Lima and Piura.

## Chapter Arequipa



Dynamic: working together and communicating to the world

**Theme 1:  
The transition from school  
Facilitator: María Luisa Caycho**

In the consultation we discussed the current problem of Education in Peru focused basically in the regional reality of Arequipa in the southern area of Peru, taking as a base the secondary and university education levels.

- The young people had the opportunity to express their feelings with regard to the education they receive in the private or public institutions, and among the most discussed issues were: Why do people do not go to school? The answer was based on the economic issues, the lack of economic resources throughout their life prevents many people from going to school.
- The second important theme was the social, culture and religion issues, because “machismo” prevails still in our society, with culture and religions that do not promote girls and young women’s education. The lack of infrastructure and human resources is another issue that prevents the access of people to education.
- School desertion is due also to the economic reasons. Most of the young people participating in the consultation agree that the economic factor is

the reason that moves a person to continue or to abandon school. Besides, they consider that the government has an important role in the provision of the tool needed for the teachers to make a good job and have a good professional performance mainly in the public schools.

- The young people's greatest aim is to have the opportunity for education in order to have more opportunities for their development, despite the fact that they are not very satisfied with the education they are receiving now. They are sure that they could have more access to knowledge if the state structure is changed.
- They mentioned also that in the education sector there is lack of coordination among the various education levels: initial, primary, secondary and university. If there is not a good education plan the expected outcomes will not be good.
- For the young people the human being is a sociable being that is born in a society and performs in it. Therefore, friendship and team work are the most important factors for the young people to be motivated to attend their education centers, without leaving behind the individual goals and objectives that are needed as part of their development process.
- It was considered urgent to have the State participating in the reform of the educational system, which they consider to be negatively influenced by the current political events.
- It is true that the economic factor, the infrastructure, as well as the limited importance given to learning, has brought the level of education in our country to be among the worst ones in Latin America. The youth considers that the question is to find a solution to the problem. Among the proposals was to reevaluate the national budget in order to have a special budget allocation for the education sector; to improve the living conditions for teachers; to provide training to teachers and also the tools that may enable them to upgrade the education level. Considering that education is essential for the cultural, economic and social development of a country, it is not advisable to keep it aside, as that would mean to stay back in all social issues.

**Topic 2:  
The transition to a healthful  
lifestyle  
Facilitator: Cristina Cancho**

- It could be seen that the views of the youth change according to their age, but the essence is the same, and some factors, criteria and needs were analyzed with regard to health.
- Dependency from the State was one of the issues discussed, but also the youth initiatives to have the situation improved and they made proposals and evaluated issues for and improved health program.

**Pollution:**

- Water and land sanitation
- Excess of fertilizers, aerosols and pesticides
- Deficient smoke controls
- Depredation in the farm lands

**Economy:**

- Lack of transparency in the government entities, in the budget allocation for the health area.
- Inequity on health care, in particular in rural and peripheral areas.
- Inequity on health insurance coverage for everybody.
- Lack of available resources, expensive medicines

**Knowledge:**

- Lack of medical culture, therefore there is lack of interest and cooperation among the people and the medical staff.
- Biased information in preventive campaigns.
- Lack of training and tools for the staff in the health centers, in particular those working in the rural areas.
- Few information centers.

**Social:**

- Paternalism among the population who want to receive rather than to propose.
- Lack of interest and of self-esteem.
- Self-medication
- Deficient food intake, children mal nutrition.

#### Prevention:

- It is necessary to strengthen the Health Prevention Campaigns and to request more thorough information with regard to several issues, in particular with regard to:
  - Sexual education ( anti contraceptive)
  - Sexual transmission diseases
  - Contamination
  - Most common diseases by area and population type
  - Nutrition and balanced food campaign.
- To organize campaigns at least once a month in various areas, so that they are not only in the center but in the surroundings.
- To organize seminars on health issues, starting with the local schools and universities.
- To urge a reform in the budget distribution for the health sector
- To urge for more “information centers” in the slums, the urban area and the city.
- To urge for a better implementation in rural areas with professional and technical staff.
- To have our own training with our own resources
- “Leave aside paternalism and facilism, let us begin by our own selves”

**Topic 3:**  
**The transition to citizenship**  
**Facilitator: Johana Palacios**

To the question on citizenship the youth expressed that “it is the full exercise of duties and rights, and it also implies responsibility, respect to the law and to living together, participation, decision-making capacity, and to be over 18 years old”.

After dealing with the citizenship issue, the question was: ¿What makes a person feel and believe that he/she is a full citizen of his/her country? In answer to this question the youth stated that when a person is 18 years old, they are citizens, they can vote in an elections process for instance. The younger youth thought that citizenship is exercised only when they are 18 years old: “I think that because I am under 18 years old I cannot exercise a great deal of citizenship”.

They also expressed that by assuming responsibilities in their daily life, by exercising their political rights through the vote, by being able to revoke

authorities, ask for accountability, and to be able to express their ideas freely, to be taken into consideration, that they may be able to make proposals and decide about their future, all that made us feel or believe that we are citizens. Some youth questioned the age for the right to vote that should be 21 years, because most young people at 18 years old do not understand well what citizenship is. Another issue discussed was the fact that voting is compulsory, even though they consider that the conditions are not yet ready for voting to be optional. Among other views, it was mentioned that not everybody has the same duties and rights, because those who have more money, those who pay more taxes have more rights, and in order that everybody may have the same duties and rights the State should be restructured." It was stressed that it is necessary to inform everybody about their duties and rights and how to exercise citizenship."

The question if it matters where a person lives is influential or not on people's participation had many relevant remarks because the people living in the urban marginal areas or in rural areas participate but for common objectives: to have access to basic services, for which they get organized and claim for to their local authorities (municipality); but also other young people stated that they cannot participate properly because they do not have enough communication means, and it is even more difficult because of the limited information available. There are different participation opportunities. Participation is different for those living in rural areas as well as for those living in residential areas, therefore the place of residence are influential in the way people can participate.

With regard to the question: What do you think of the Military Service? Is it a good experience in your country or a bad one? The youth made various statements which we highlight as follows: (a) some youth mentioned that the military service should be compulsory, because it creates more mature young people; they keep them busy, and will not have time to become vicious. It is a good experience for discipline and patriotism, they are part of the Armed Force to protect the citizens and also they are oriented about their future; (b) Others mentioned that it should be a voluntary service because it should not be compulsory to be in that service. They made a remark that the military service could be a bad experience because of the physical and psychological ill-treatments, that there is violence and abuse of authority, and the people who go there lose their human condition.

In other issues in this same theme they stated that violence was not justifiable in any way and for any reason. However, there were a few of them who mentioned that some times violence could be used provided it was not devastating and for a good cause, because violence has several levels. Also, when asked if they were participating in any group, organization or association, most of them mentioned that they were members of environmental groups,

political groups, and volunteers groups against drugs and academic groups. Those who still are not participating in any group is because they do not have time or because they have not had the opportunity or need to know more about how to be in a group.

Consensus on this issue was that citizenship is understood and exercised for the development of society.

**Topic 4:  
The transition to start a family  
Facilitator: Victor Flores**

Independence is most important for the young people groups. Independence is assumed according to their education level and their economic resources, personal grown-up feeling, and the selection of a good girl to marry her and have a family.

The young people mentioned that there are not many of them who decide to leave their home and get married. They first think about what they would like to do, their dreams, why their parents do not let them fulfill their dreams, and on the other hand their option to study and to be a professional.

Finally they mentioned that parents are over-protective (most of them) mainly when they are at school age and somewhat less when they are at the university.

**Topic 5:  
The transition to work  
Facilitator: Cléber Sanz**

The following are the main opinions expressed by the young people:

- "A person selects a career in order to work according to what he/her likes and their relevant capacity and skills".
- "Really sometimes to earn a living or the capacity of things considered to make you choose a career and obviously to look for employment later.

- Very often, the option is selected according to the labor market opportunities that may be available.”
- “Employment opportunities in Peru depend on the Government”.
  - The characteristics of the ideal employment are: Good salary, status, development opportunities, position or leading of groups of persons.
  - The employment opportunity depends on the “recommendation”, the studies made, and the place of origin. In some cases the race and physical look.
  - The employment opportunities depend on the passion we put in what we do, in our profession, our creativity, our good training, and our values such as perseverance.
  - Because of employers’ caprice or interests there are great injustices when looking for a job.
  - Training should be continued to learn new things for an increased employment opportunities.
  - The person that is capable has no competitors: he/she wins.
  - We want to travel abroad because there are more opportunities than here.
  - To work gives not only material but also spiritual satisfaction.
  - Dependant work has the virtue of being a “stable job”, with social benefits, but the inconveniences are the low salaries and the employers’ abuse.
  - Working independently has virtues such as more economic benefits, but the problem that it is time absorbing and very limited time is left for the family and children.
  - Employment for the handicapped must be oriented to rescue their capabilities and not their deficiencies.
  - It is difficult to change the reality of children’s work, but some initiatives could be promoted for the children not to drop out from school and have their development opportunities available.
  - There are more employment opportunities for men than for women.

Finally the conclusions of the work group were as follows:

- To find a job a large sweat quota is needed, to continue training and getting the knowledge to be able to contribute to the enterprises and to have more labor opportunities.
- It will be necessary for us to create our own job through independent business because there are increasingly less opportunities in the current local enterprises.
- Work must open other spaces for human life such as the contact with family, friends and recreation, etc.
- The work must satisfy not only our material needs but others such as personal, professional and human fulfillment.

- Despite the existing injustices, it should be considered also that the fact of being professionally competent defines the job finding success.
- Values such as perseverance, creativeness, initiative, and others, should be developed to have more job opportunities.
- The role of the Government is not to give employment, but to promote a favorable environment for investment and employment generation nationwide.
- We must make an effort to promote that those who are more lucky may think in how the handicapped can get a job opportunity by using their capacities and strengths to have an income using honestly their skills.
- An important item in the agenda should be to avoid the working children to have to drop out from school, thus helping them to their development and opening those opportunities for the future.

We would like to stress finally:

The youth see that there are more employment opportunities for those with a professional career; they do not mention technical or operational ones as opportunities for labor and professional development.

- The youth do not see the responsibility attached to positions that are more influential in society; they see only the benefits of the position or the relevant role.
- There is a great deal of negativism and despair with regard to Peru and the opportunities available for youth to be a professional, and to work and therefore to have an economic development.
- It could be seen a great deal of energy, force and illusion when the young people share their points of view.

**Theme 6:  
Globalized World  
Facilitator: Jose Luis Gaitan**

The work carried out with regard to youth in a globalized World was focused mainly on three basic themes such as FREE MARKETS, TRAVELLING AND THE SITUATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES, and WORLD COMMUNICATION BASICALLY THROUGH INTERNET.

FREE MARKETS

With regard to the free markets issue the youth said that they are not against the incoming foreign products because that brings us closer to technology and help us to develop ourselves as a country, as well as an improved capability to communicate at world level.

But they are aware also that an excessive opening of markets makes people reluctant to buy our products and those made locally, and they prefer to buy those from abroad thus generating alienation and lack of identity. One young boy statement was "That makes us forget our habits and to assimilate the life style of other cultures, mostly from North America, Europe or Asia."

An issue that was necessary to discuss was the Free Trade Treaty, the TLC in Spanish, in particular the one dealing with the United States, and their statement was that this would be well developed if equal conditions were granted with regard to the products, as they see it most difficult to be in competition with the large USA manufacturing companies, and in one way or another the micro enterprises would fail and would not be able to overcome the unfair competition.

However, in the same way as a positive issue it was stated that the TLC would generate more competition and would generate price reduction for the basic product and the poorest would have access to those supplies, and it would also open for us the door to improved technology and to lower costs.

The main conclusion is that the market would absorb us and that Peru is not yet prepared for this type of Treaty with a larger country, but we should be prepared to enter into the globalized world because we cannot remain behind and without entering into this imminent globalization process.

## TRAVELLING AND THE SITUATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

With regard to this issue the theme discussed was how many people would like to go to study and live abroad, how they have obtained the required information about the countries where they plan to travel and how was the situation in those countries.

Most of the young people said that they wanted to travel abroad to study and to bring that knowledge back to their country thus generating development for their people, considering that Peru does not cover the educational expectations and other countries offer study plans of a better quality.

Likewise, with regard to the job opportunities in countries abroad, it was discussed that in the United States there was in a way some rejection to Latinos

because in general the jobs available are those that the North American people do not wish to perform, such as dishwashers, waiters, house cleaners, etc. Many of the Latin migrants accept these jobs because they need to earn an income better than the one offered to them in Peru and also because of their limited level of education. It was stated that if the young persons travel with higher education degrees they might not be able to find a job in their profession or if so it would be most difficult, except for those persons who are exceptionally good in their profession and because of their skills they might have been hired to work in very important places.

Very few young people with whom the issue was discussed expressed their idea of living in other countries, with the justification that in Peru they would never be able to find a position that may cover their work, educational and social expectations.

Included in the conversation was the issue of the situation in other countries and many of them expressed that the situation was not good in Venezuela and Bolivia, and it was different with their relatives living in the United States or in Europe who were happy with their social situation.

A great deal of the accrued information had been provided by their relatives, and also through Internet, where they found a great deal of information with regard to the paperwork and the study and work opportunities, as well as programs developed in Peru such as those of the Peruvian North American Cultural Institute.

#### WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATION BASICALLY THROUGH INTERNET.

With regard to Internet, the youth in the consultation stated that Internet is one of the basic tools for worldwide communication, and that it was used widely by the young people to make their study work and to keep in touch with friends, relatives and others living in the country and abroad.

“ The bad thing” they said is the way in which Internet makes easy the school and university work, because most papers are prepared already and that generates mediocre students, and also one never know when that information is the right one”. Another negative issue was the large amount of negative information found in Internet, such as pornography, and other pages that are not to be read by children, but they are of free access and are bombing with their income link all the time.

One of the main elements to avoid or to filter this type of information is education in the family, because if the person is well educated it is not necessary

to look for or to enter into this type of pages that may hurt susceptibilities and be corrupting for the youth mind.

## Chapter Comas



Group of consulted young people

The consultation meeting in Comas was with members of one of the youth gangs or "*pandillas*", which are in the process of integration and personal "self-esteem" work. The *pandillas* tend to be larger groups of 20 to 30 individuals from the same neighborhood. The *pandillas* provide young people with a sense of identity, often grounded in the local community from which they emerge, rather than a means of pulling themselves out of poverty through crime.<sup>1</sup> In the last years urban violence in Lima has increased and mainly with youth participation. About 12,000 young gangs are located in Lima city and Comas represents about 29% of the youth violence of Lima. The local NGO *Ayni Salud*, developed a Project to recover youth under risk and from the gangs by using art and graffiti.

It must be considered that most of the members of gang groups belong to "hooligans" and for that reason they are only men. The young women generally are their partner. However, it is important to point out that in Collique there are some gang groups formed by women.

The session of the consultation was adjusted to the common dynamic of Ayni's methodology. The young people in this program do not have the capacity to attend a long conversation on a specific topic. Two younger persons left the session to work gratifies in order to express their feelings and fears, and because

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<sup>1</sup> Dennis Rodgers, Youth Gangs and Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: a literary survey, WB/Sustainable Development Working Paper No. 4, August 1999, page 12.

they mentioned the gangs opinion is expressed not only by words but also through the art and the visual language.

The session of filling the questionnaire and the graffiti work was accompanied with music. After doing the work, the two groups got together to explain their work. One of the authors of the graffiti mentioned that painting for him is a sensation of freedom and feeling all his capacities. He explained that his Picture shows *"the warm relation of affection and compassion between a mother and his child, and he explained that with his picture he is telling about the innocence of the people, because all of us, we were children once in life and we want more people with affection, compassion and tenderness; that is our motivation to paint walls in the streets, and let everyone see our work"*. The group of youth gangs expected more young people to learn graffiti's and improve their skills to work together. See next graffiti.



Graffiti Tenderness "love of mother"

**Discussion groups** - The graffitists and pandilleros selected the themes for discussion and comments. These are the highlights of the discussion.

**theme 1:**  
**The transition from school**  
**Facilitator: Christian Gomez de la**  
**Puente**

**1. Why are so many people not in school, and what should be done about that?**

There was consensus on the following:

- Reduced funds or lack of economy, very little money to go to
- There is not clarity of the importance of attending school.
- Lack of communication between parents and family.
- Because of their rebellion against their family
- A disintegrated family.
- Lack of interest of youth on their future.
- Because of drugs.
- Drop out school because bad companies.

## **2. What should be done for young people to continue studying?**

- More communication at home.
- That young people be aware that to study is very important, besides education is free of charge and it is important for their own future.
- That without studies no job will be available.

## **3. Do you know people who cannot afford to go to school?**

- This group of young people are among those who cannot afford going to school and have not completed secondary education and therefore they have not access to higher education.
- The young people stated that if they had the opportunity to study they would do so.
- They mentioned also that their parents and the whole family do not trust them, either because they failed their parents, they left home, or they were involved in drug consumption and violence.

**Theme 2:  
The transition to a healthful  
lifestyle  
Facilitator: Pablo Rivas Arias**

## **1. What is most important for you about being healthy and what makes you care most about your health?**

Most of them consider that food is most important. They are worried because they cannot stop alcohol and drugs consumption, including staying overnight in parties. Another concern is that they are afraid about acquiring HIV/AIDS.

## **2. Do you feel healthy?**

From all the young people who discussed this issue half of them considered that if one feels healthy, the other half do not feel healthy.

## **3. If not, what do you most want to do or have to change that?**

We are aware that we drink alcohol and that we consume drugs and we have sexual relations with different girls, we want to change but we do not have a great deal of will to do that. The young people are still in the behaviors of risk.

## **4. Do you feel you know all you want to know about how you can keep yourself healthy? Who would you most like to learn from?**

They consider that they have very little or almost no knowledge at all about how to keep themselves healthy. The information is most limited, they do not know how ITS are transmitted and which the symptoms are.

They would like to learn from young people, adults who may know thoroughly this issue, but above all they want those persons to be dynamic, open and to talk their "language".

## **5. What about the things you need to help you stay healthy?**

No answer was obtained; the youth said that they did not know how to answer it.

## **6. For example, if you knew you needed a condom or other form of birth control, do you know if or where to get it? Would it be hard to get it?**

The young people said that they know where to get a condom, but they do not use it. They all know where to get it in the nearest health center and in the drugstores. They are not aware about other family planning methods.

## **7. What do you think is the biggest risk to the health of young people like you? What are you most concerned about?**

Their biggest risks are alcohol, drugs, and sexual transmission infections. Their greatest concern is to be infected with HIV/AIDS.

They are not concerned about taking care of their body. They are aware that they have but habits with regard to a healthy life, but they lack of strong will to leave abandon those bad habits.

50 % affirms that they feel themselves to be healthy, the other 50 % does not feel healthy at all.

**Theme3:  
The transition to work  
Facilitator: Marco Pérez Catalán**

- The young people recognize that they need to have a way to make their living.
- They consider this to be a training stage, however, they have not thought about when to start working, what type of work to do, where to work.
- Due to the limited, almost none. Opportunities to technical and professional education, they consider that they will work in whatever job might be available.

**1. Might you go to work for yourself? Or for another person?**

- For myself in order to get more satisfaction and to have more economic income. In order not to be dependant from others.
- The youth know that to have a business of their own is most proper for income generation; however, they do not know what business to start.

**2. What kind of things affect the options you have (working for yourself) ?**

The young "pandilleros" said:

- Experience
- Knowledge
- The Government is not good
- Not to have the documents needed.

**3. Do you think it is easy enough to get whatever you think is most important to finding work?**

- No, because of the people, the companies are most exigent, the university is expensive, the quality is not good and also because there are less opportunities to find a job for people who been arrested. We would have to travel abroad in order to find a job.

**4. What is your opinion about children that work?**

- They work because they need to work or because they are forced to do so.
- Children must go to school. Many of the young pandilleros said that when they were little children they were forced to sell candies in the streets.

**Theme 4:  
The transition to family  
formation  
Facilitator: Yanett Pérez**

We consider important to identify the family life of the interviewed group.

- More than 50% of the surveyed population comes from large and disintegrated families, and many are under the responsibility of older brothers or uncles.
- The young people have not had in mind the living support means when they form a family, but they consider being important to have a job and an implemented sleeping room. However, they consider that to have all that is very far away from their own reality.
- With regard to the question if having greater access to employment or advanced education will make them wait a bit longer to get married?
- Most youth do not have an answer to this question, because they are excluded from the opportunity to higher education. However, they consider that to have a profession may provide them with better income and a stable job.
- About the question on How important are your parents in your decision about when to marry and about having children?
- The youth consider that it is not important because they themselves are the ones who decide when to have children and they select their partner.
- They also said that nobody in the family talks about this issue with them.
- In the young people group three of them have already one little child.

### **CONCLUSION**

- The youth said that their parent do not trust them because they failed them once, but they want a second opportunity, and they feel that their parents and relatives do not want to give them that second opportunity.
- Many of them have already formed a family but they are not independent yet. For them to be independent means to assume more responsibilities, expenses, that they could not be able to assume now.

- The parents have an important role in forming the future citizens. They must have the tools to form better men and women, better citizens. For that it is very important to educate, to train the parents and the family through informal education.
- This population group must be formed in a good family environment, in order to able to provide that environment to the future generations.
- It is necessary to change the school curricula, in particular on how to teach children. For instance, some children learn better just by listening, others learn through experience, they must live what they say in order to learn, etc. Therefore, the teaching methods should be tailored to the students' personality.
- The parents ill-treat their children because they themselves were also ill-treated.
- Some of them have had the opportunity to study, but they did make good use of it and now they are looking for a second opportunity.

## Chapter CUSCO



**Dynamic: Introducing themselves**

The group of New Voices in Cusco organized the consultation in three groups by ages from 12 to 14 years old, from 15 to 16 and from 20 to 24 years old. They selected three transitions topics: family, health and school. Following see the outcomes of the discussion by themes.

**Theme 1:  
The transition to family  
formation  
Facilitator: Pavel Gonzales**

### **1.-Do you think it is important to talk about sex with your parents?**

- For many young people it is very important to talk with their parents and being able to talk about sex.
- "The parents care about us, and sometimes they think somebody can hurt us, and in this way they can correct or favor some attitudes we take."
- "The parents have acquired more knowledge throughout their lives and they know what things are good or bad for us, if they made a mistake, they will help us not to make the same mistake."

- We could be better informed to prevent undesired situations we could learn about how to take care and educate our children, and we could help inform other young people.
- It is extremely important to prevent diseases, it is necessary to plan the best moment to have a family and to know how to take care of children, because sooner or later, that reality will come to our lives.”
- “We should be well informed about this kind of issues because they are necessary to have an organized life”.

## **2. Do you think marriage and/or life together damages the young people expectations?**

- “When you get married you assume more responsibilities and the time to be spent on personal development is reduced: you don’t think only about yourself any longer, but about a group of people: your family.”
- “No, if your partner supports and trusts you and he/she wants to improve himself/herself. However, to get a job, some companies prefer hiring single people.”
- Marriage is not a limit; the couple could follow their goals and have her/his partner’s support.
- Marriage does interrupt the development and couple’s education.
- Marriage always affects the person, it is a new thing, and all things new wreak havoc in a person. As regards education problem, that depends on the age a person get married, but I think marriage always cause economical problems.
- I think so. But it depends on the case. If two young people get married in an early age, I think that would affect their education and pace of life, after marriage, the things are not the same and it is almost impossible to go on with studies.
- Yes it affects the education because it is an obstacle to reach our goals. We must be aware of our decisions, taking into consideration what could go on if we take such a decision.
- It affects most of the people because nowadays young people are the ones who get married and who also study and then put aside their studies, without taking into consideration the consequences.

## **4. Do you consider yourself to be well informed about how to start a family?**

- I think at an emotional level it lacks me some kind of help, not all young people are well informed about that, and maybe as a consequence of this, there are premature pregnancies.
- “I think the contraceptive methods are an option and I think that is ok, as long as it is the right moment, without a hurry

- Only the necessary information is provided, but it doesn't reach to everybody. A sample of that are the pregnancies in an early age and diseases as HIV/AIDS.

**4. Do you think it is important for young people to have access to family planning methods?**

- Yes it is important to think about these cases carefully to prevent they occur again.
- It is very important because in that way we could care ourselves, and know how to face a pregnancy. It should be done something to bring information to more people and thus give them the possibility to have a healthy life. If young people have free access to family planning methods they could measure the consequences of their actions, could be more conscious about their behavior, and could be more careful.
- I do not consider too important to have easy access to that information, because immature young people are impelled to use condoms because they have easy access to them.

**5. How important are your parents in your decision about when to marry and about having children?**

- "The parents' decisions are important and we necessarily have to listen to them."
- "Yes, it is very important but many times they do not agree with our decision".
- "Personally, it would be better if I want to get married to get my parents' approval; however it wouldn't matter their opinion and I would do it any way".
- Yes their opinion is very important and thus, they could accept it.
- It is very important, but at the right moment it is a couple's decision.
- Yes, it is very important that they agree with and support the decision but it is not decisive.
- For me it has a lot of significance, first they have to accept your couple, but the last decision is mine.
- Yes I do care about what they think, but I am not strictly stuck to their decisions, I know they are going to support me, but I would not live with them.
- "The decision belongs to the person who wants to get married, but the parents' decision is very important because they have more experience and can advise us about many things."

**The transition to a healthful  
lifestyle  
Facilitator: Envida Vargas and  
Elky Figueroa**

**1. Do you feel healthy? Why?**

- Yes, I am healthy because I feel good about myself and have a good relationship with other people, well that is regarding my mental health, physically, I am not well, I have headaches and a heart murmur.
- I think I am healthy because I have a good relationship with my family and with society. Regarding my physical aspect I feel strong and with energy.
- I think I am healthy, anything hurts me. Sometimes I have headaches, stomachs, when I want to eat. When I run, my abdomen hurts.
- Yes I am healthy because I feel well, I feel confident and nothing hurts me, but at home, sometimes something hurts me.
- Physically I am fine, regarding my mental health, I have some problems with my parents, but we have a friendly relationship (group of young people from 12 to 14).
- Yes, although we are exposed to society, where there are so many things which alter us, most of them are caused by young people who take drugs, murder, and in other aspect, the pollution.
- No, because of the fact that there is a bad life orientation, for example some TV programs, some of them motivate us to take bad decisions not good for us.
- I don't think so, because to feel you completely healthy, we should take into account both our mental and physical health. I think that physically we never are well because of many kinds of problems.
- Sometimes I feel healthy; sometimes I do not, because of the environment, the pollution and things like that. But sometimes you feel good specially alive.
- Yes because I have basic health services (the group from 20 to 24 years old).
- No, because not all it is nourishment, but many times it is stress.
- No, I consider myself healthy not only physically but mentally. Nowadays, young people face economic, family and even love problems. Many times they cause us stress and diseases which are difficult to be cured.
- Yes physically, because I do not have any discomfort, but physiologically, I think I have a little discomfort.
- Yes, I think being healthy is to have harmony, not only physically but also emotionally and I do consider that in my life I have harmony.

- Physically I feel healthy but sometimes I have discomforts, psychologically I am not feeling well.

## **2. What do we, young people, need to be healthy?**

- We need a lot of love, calm, peace for our mental health. Physically, we need a balanced diet, healthy food, citrus fruits, calories, proteins, drink some liquid and do some sport.
- Personally, to have a healthy life, I need to live a life according to God's principles, and live in a peaceful and health environment. To have a healthy physical life, I need to do some sport and eat nourishing food.
- Going to the doctor, taking medicines, eating well, keeping me warm, having a checkup.
- I think I need my parents' and brothers' love. Also I need to do some sport to grow up well.
- Being cured when I am ill, eating well, that my father doesn't drink alcohol nor argues with my mother.
- Having better relationships with other and physically, eating a balanced diet, organizing our physical and mental attitudes.
- Freedom of expression.
- Enjoying life, enjoying what we do, preventing diseases, having good nourishment and specially valuing ourselves as people.
- First of all, feeling peace inside us, looking for a better way of life, family love.
- Enjoying our parents' support (group from 20 to 24).
- Organizing and planning things to feel ourselves satisfied with, prioritize and improve our relationships.
- Having a balanced diet composed by products from the region.
- Having an education of quality.
- Keeping an organized and balanced life regarding food, work, studies and social life, but sometimes it is a little difficult. Clarifying our goals.
- Currently, young people have more pressures and problems which cannot be solved. We need more health centers.

## **3. Do you know how to prevent diseases? For example HIV/AIDS – gastrointestinal diseases, seasonal diseases**

- Well, regarding our mental health, it is necessary to behave well with other, to let off steam with a psychologist once in a while. Physically, get vaccinated, eating well, doing some exercise. The hygiene is very important.
- Daily cleanliness, balanced diet, having our body's reserves strong to avoid any disease. Psychologically, being in peace with ourselves, avoid doing bad things in order to have an organized life.

- I do take care about myself along with my parents. If you are ill, you do not want to do nothing. We have to take care of ourselves, washing our hands, eating a well balanced diet on time.
- Keeping me warm, taking care of my little brothers.
- There are some diseases that could not be prevented as cancer, and then the solution would be a monthly checkup to know how we are, and according to the results, we could take an action.
- Going to the doctor on an annual basis, being concerned about our health, when detecting some unfavorable symptom, go to the doctor.
- We have some information about health, but it is basic information, we have no accurate information about these kinds of topics. Not all the methods are effective and we must have a lot of care because sometimes they can cause us serious consequences, in some cases the diseases are hereditary.
- Yes, looking for more information and specially putting in practice all the acquired knowledge to create a prevention culture.
- Trying to be informed regarding sexual transmitted diseases.
- I am theoretically informed about how to prevent some diseases like IHV/AIDS for example the use of condoms, and sex abstinence or some gastrointestinal diseases by proper diets. However, we do not know how to prevent some unknown diseases as leukemia.
- More didactic campaigns are needed.
- To some extent, we prevent some diseases as cold, stomachs, etc. Due to economic problems, we cannot prevent some diseases like cancer.
- I known how to do it; however, many times we do not put our knowledge into practice because of our rhythm of life, and because not all young people have access to prevention services.

#### **4. What do you think are the biggest risks to the health of young people like you?**

- Regarding our mental health, people do not get along with other people; there is no understanding, loneliness. Regarding physical health, "comida chatarra"<sup>2</sup>, drugs, tobacco, alcohol, lack of cleanliness, lack of security.
- Depression, bulimia, anorexia, IHV/AIDS
- I think to be healthy depends on our organization.
- Depression which motivates people to harm themselves
- The main risks are physical because the young people are exposed to many diseases like bulimia, anorexia due to family and social pressure, which have as a consequence the depression.
- Sexually transmitted diseases, stress, emotional instability.
- Bad nourishment which generates diseases in the digestive tract.

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<sup>2</sup>Fast food

- Stress, too much pressure in the studies, work environment, suicides due to love or family problems.

#### **5. Who would you like to learn about health topics from?**

- Regarding our physical health, I would like to learn from my parents, from Christ, from doctors, regarding mental health from a psychologist.
- From my parents, as they do have a healthy life physical and mental. If they make a mistake we could build the idea again but in the right way.
- From our teachers, friends, relatives, specialists.
- Everybody learns at home, but you have to get support from trained people.
- From a specialist, generally the parents and friends do not have enough experience about mental and physical health.
- People who have suffered a disease or any kind of problem related to them.
- From specialist but through dynamic presentations, someone who could transmit us confidence.
- From a specialist who I already know and trust.
- From a specialist who is approachable to young people and likes working with them.

**Topic 3:  
The transition from school  
Facilitator: Rocio Camacho and  
Margot Ingaruca**

#### **1. Why are children not in school?**

- Due to economic restrictions
- Because they work
- Because they have to work at home
- They abandon school for drugs. Other children prefer going to tele centers to play internet.
- Because some parents do not have the possibility to go to an education center due to economic problems or due to the location of the education center.
- Because they abandon the classes to go inhale "el terokal", or shoemakers' glue

- Another cause is that in the long distance towns, the parents insist on making their children work to earn more money.
- Because sometimes they are forced to work
- Some children think it is unnecessary, they are concerned for other kind of problems
- Because there are no schools they can go.
- Because sometimes they have not the means to reach the schools.
- Sometimes the teachers do not give support; they do not go to remote schools thus the students are discouraged to study.
- Because many people do not have the necessary economic support or do have any kind of health problem
- Due to family problems, as psychological problems
- Conformism
- Lack of students support
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Economy
- Poverty
- Necessity of a job
- Family problems
- Adolescent pregnancy
- Psychological traumas
- There is no motivation
- Because of disappointment, many times the university is not what they expect. The public universities have bad teachers, bad equipment,
- Lack of interest, they realize that it was not his/her vocation
- Bad friends' influence
- Lack of support, marriage
- Lack of money, lack of moral support, because they are from provinces and they do not have a place to stay nearby the education center.
- Low self-esteem

## **2. Do you feel you learn at school?**

- At my school, they teach a little in comparison to other schools (he studies in a public school).
- The teachers do not explain in a good way. The teachers do not prepare their classes in advance.
- The teachers go to school drunk and they entrust a companion to give his/her class and then go away.
- I learn in a regular way, it depends on how the teacher impart their lessons, and the attention paid by the students.
- But it is also important how I do care about studying.

- I do learn all they teach me, but it also depends on the person, if the person does not set his heart on learning, things are not going to be as it should be. I think all we learn at school is necessary and basic for our future, to be better in life.
  - Teaching is regular
  - It is important to put your heart on it.
  - It depends on the teacher
  - Desire to be better
- At school you learn a little, generally it depends on the own interest to learn. A few things you have learnt at the university will be useful in your job, when putting in practice the things learnt, you realize that you need to learn a lot.
- Necessarily you learn, and you have to learn in order to teach. And yes it is important for me to learn as I am going to use that in the future and now also.
- What it is assimilated at the education centers is not applicable nor effective to develop professionally.
- Yes I do learn but it is not enough, it is too much superficial and it is not always applied in the competitive life.
- I could say yes and not, because many times the students only study to pass the course and they must be conscious that the University does not give us all, but also the students should educate themselves.
  - Self education is important
  - Students and teachers do not assume their roles

**3. What kind of actions do you think would give you and other young people more and better choices to get your education?**

- More school infrastructure free of charge
- Parents employment
- Parents should stop their bad habits to allow their children go to school
- Children should stop working
- Promoting a better motivation for the students to attend the education centers.
- Trying to hire better teachers, who set their heart on teaching properly.
- A better education infrastructure provided by the State.
- I think the most feasible is the motivation, I don't know, better schools and better teachers.
- If the students do not WANT to learn, all the improvement would be useless. Thus the motivation is very important, but the problem is that the parent ignorance and the children do the same and go on.
- The Government should build more schools where education infrastructure does not reach.

- More schools should be built nearby remote towns (public schools), give an incentive to the young people letting them know how education is going to be useful for their future to be good citizens (and nobody will take advantage of their ignorance).
  - Students who want to learn
  - Infrastructure in far away areas
  - Students motivation
  - Specialized people on education
- The undergraduate studies should be stricter with the students and professors. It should be a better control to be sure the education is completely free (too much money is spent on photocopies).
- More investments in the universities and proper expenses. We should have good professors
- Providing social services for example: balanced food in order the have a good performance
- A better level of education, more practical not only theoretical with more access to information
- University building containing living quarters for students from provinces.
- Incentives offered by the university, pre-professional trainings.
- Economic resources accountability.
- Teaching methodology improvement using technology.

#### **4. What do you like the most at school?**

- The younger participants from 12 to 14 told that the things they like the most is learning, sharing, the dynamics, playing, reading in groups and participating in the school activities as well as represent their school in activities like dancing, poetry, sports, singing and theater.
- For me, I like my partners and the companionship among all, including teachers.
- My friends, the infrastructure. What I like the most at school is that it is like an island, where there is all kind of people and you learn a lot from them. However, I know that real life is not going to be like this, it will be difficult, we will have to face that, but at school you start learning how that jungle will be, we learn how to be prepared.
- I like my classmates and teachers, the friends I got there.
- The teachers because they become our second counselors.
- The infrastructure, we are at ease
- All the school personnel, because they become our friends
- The daily routine of studying
- The school perspective
- Represent the school and society
- Teacher support

- Vocational training contribution
- Freedom to choose
- Working in groups
- Practical learning
- The trips for study generally are more useful because in the field we learn more than in classrooms
- The opportunities you may have
- The library
- Freedom to choose courses and learning new things everyday, of course if you pay attention.
- The organization and closeness
- Thanks to it, I am going to be a professional

## Chapter Lima



Youth Group

**Topic 1:  
The transition from school  
Facilitator: Lorena Arcelles**

Following the questions for discussions hereby the answer by each query:

**1. Which are the main problems of Peruvian education?**

- The reduced budget for education, it was considered the main barrier to a better education in the country.
- The education does not include a work conception, for this reason the school is not enough to get an employment.
- Lack of good regulations to create/incorporate educational institutions.
- Scarce link between school and other social spaces.
- It is very important to educate people with a volunteering feeling and commitment to develop the country, but school doesn't foster the voluntary work.
- The institutions for undergraduate studies preparation are introduced as life belt to the bad en inefficient school quality.
- Peruvian Education Trade Union – SUTEP is the worst enemy of education. There is no interest from them to improve education; they are reluctant that the teachers be evaluated for the education authorities.

- Quality of expense
- Migration of good teachers, overall in the universities.
- Education differences in Latin America and the world.
- Social inequity (rural and urban)
- School and enterprise are not articulated
- Lack of professors devoted to research
- Limited access to school in rural areas.
- The education is not always free of charge; there are high costs as transport, education materials, education supplies and snacks.
- School distance and far away homes
- There is corruption both in classroom and authorities at different levels
- Public school quality is the worst.
- There are differences among public and private school
- Principles, values and ethics are not promoted.
- There is no integral education
- Violence in the family and schools. Rapes and sexual harassment from teachers to students (raped and harassed children)
- Prioritization of more immediate needs. Survival
- The coverage and infrastructure does not cover the needs.
- Excessive labor market
- Universities which do not comply with the minimum Standard of quality
- Differences among public and private universities
- Lack of incentives for the professors providing training
- Teaching vocation
- Gap between learning and practice
- Contents that could not be applied
- Lack of reinforcement of contents at home
- Infrastructure
- Nourishment

## **2. Which are the problems that cause children to drop out school?**

### **The groups pointed out:**

- Contents are not in sequence
- Parents pressure, demands to study
- External influences (friends, bad habits, youth gang, and prostitution).  
"The streets as schools."
- Lack of motivation at school and at home
- The children as a working tool and carrier of money to home.
- Parents without education training
- Children work
- Language problems in rural areas
- Multigrade schools
- Lack of support from the Government

- Gender discrimination
- Migration from the country to the city
- Boring and repetitive methodologies.

**3. Do you think the students learn enough at school? What do you think lack teaching or reinforcing at school?**

The most important to point out is:

- Citizenship
- Learning how to live with other social agents.
- Peruvian real history
- Internet
- Do not learn by heart
- Listening capacity among the different scholar actors and improving the participation level of students
- Principles and values should be promoted since preschool
- Reading fostering and comprehension improvement
- Human and civic rights
- Sports, art, music, theater, all the necessary to increase options.
- Agriculture technology in the country

**4. Which could be the most important measures to improve education in the next Government?**

- Education system reengineering
- Education management courses
- English, quechua, aymara teaching, according to the context.
- Research Professors
- Self management universities in their own locations
- Increase of more useful school hours
- More flexible hours
- Recognition of merits
- Programs for youth reinsertion
- Ladder payments in universities
- Scholarships
- Universities not enterprises.
- Educate the future parents. Educate since conception
- Monitoring, surveillance, checking.
- Promoting identity and love for the country
- Gobernability
- Teachers training as facilitators.
- Teacher evaluation, not only theory but also the methodology and psychological test
- National Education Project integration and implementation
- Permanent support to education from media

- Permanent and continued technology teaching in agricultural areas
- School planning differentiated according to areas and realities.

**5. In which are would you like to put your best efforts regarding these problems?**

- School autonomy regarding decision-making process
- Fostering the main role of the parents
- Youth volunteering
- Formal communal education
- Political actors training
- Provision of meetings, discussions, trainings, material preparation in the same district and action areas.
- Educational Forums

**Topic 2:  
The transition to work  
Facilitator: Guillermo Palacios**

One of the transitions and greater challenges that face young people nowadays is looking for a job. They perceive that the current education system does not cover nor develop skills and the necessary tools to allow them to find a worthy employment.

Following the questions for discussions hereby the answers by each query:

**1. Do you plan to try to work for a formal, established private company, the government, or do something else? Might you go to work for yourself? Or for another person?**

- There is a trend to start a professional career in the private sector for the following reasons:
  - Greater opportunities to develop a career path inside a company
  - Establishing a future contact network
  - Business knowledge
  - Accumulation of experience
  - Opportunity to develop projects – to be proactive
- There is a bad image regarding work for the government due to the following reasons:
  - Corruption
  - There is no career path to allow them get better positions, to be promoted

- There is too much bureaucracy which generates inefficiency
- Their opinions are not taken into account
- There are no prepared people inside.
- If they had the opportunity to work for the State they would make it from a very high position to be able to take decision.
- Some young people who experience working for the Government showed their frustration when they weren't able to do nothing within the system.

## **2. What do you think makes the biggest difference in successfully finding work?**

- All the participants indicated that having contacts inside the companies is a determining factor to find a job.
- The young people expressed their uneasiness for not having equal opportunities to apply for a job since most of the cases there is discrimination originated by private universities.
- Most of the companies require trained personnel and with experience, factors that cannot be covered by the applicants due to the lack of opportunities that to get a period of you pre professional training.

Starting your own business:

## **3. If you would like to start your own business, what do you think makes the biggest difference in being able to do that successfully?**

- a. Financing
- b. Young people do not have access to the financial system
- c. Young people demand greater support from the private sector.
- d. Young people have to do many proceedings to finally obtain an economic support for their initiatives.
- Bureaucratic proceedings
  - e. Even though the proceedings have been reduced thanks to Cofide's initiatives, the young people indicated that they are the main barrier to start their own business.
  - f. The costs to undertake a business are very high, the young people propose to have special tariffs for them.
- Tools / Knowledge:
  - a. Young people perceive that the most important is to acquire tools that allow them to have a better knowledge of the market, preparation of the product.

- b. Young people stated that constant and periodic consultancy is key for the business.
- c. Young people propose to create an alliance among: University - Government - Companies to look for constant advising throughout the development of the business.

**Topic 3:**  
**The transition to citizenship**  
**Facilitator: Graciela Arrieta**

### **1. What means for you to be a citizen?**

We found different opinions on this matter:

- To have commitment with the country (identity) is the sense of belonging to its society (community)
- To recognize that I have rights and duties towards the country.
- Desire to participate in the development of our country in an active way, recognition of the potentialities, capacity to contribute
- To participate in an organization and to feel that I can contribute with Peru from there.
- It is not possible to say that in Peru all citizens have the same equal conditions, all the rights are not equal for all, and there is a multicultural citizenship, depending on the context in which we lived.
- It is necessary to avoid confusing citizenship with participation, i.e. I can be citizen without being related to an organization.
- El ciudadano no puede ser egoísta tiene que pensar en conjunto, en colectividad.
- The citizens cannot be selfish, they must think about other, in collectivity.
- It is not possible to exclude younger people of 18 years old who recognize their rights and obligations. The formal concept of citizenship mentioned above is only a point of reference, but the most important are the activities they make in its country.

### **2. When do people become citizen?**

- A citizen is formed and educated since a child; the family is a learning pattern.
- Since there is a conscience of group.

- When he/she participates in some activity that favors a human group.
  - There isn't an exact moment to say "I am citizen" as it is a gradual process.
  - Some of the participants thought that for them it is the formal concept that the State controls, i.e. citizen is that person who is 18 years old and can vote in the elections (i.e., exercising his/her political rights)
- 3. Do you consider that you have rights and obligations in your country? If so, which are they?**

The one who answered Yes, stated the following:

- Since we are born, even from the womb, we are subject to rights, but the obligations arise when we developed the capacity to discern between the good and the bad things.
- Among the most frequently mentioned rights are: respect for life, dignity, integrity, health, education, equality, freedom of opinion and meetings, to elect and be elected.
- All people since born have rights, it is something innate to the human being, but we cannot say that all exercise our rights in a similar way. There are people who do not even know their rights specially the poorest people and those who live in rural areas; therefore, they have fewer possibilities to claim for them.
- Equality of opportunities is not real for all in Peru.
- All rights entail obligations. "We must hope to have something to assume commitments"
- The obligations that they consider to have are the following:
  - Some of them prefer to say duties instead of obligations, responsibilities or challenges.
  - To study a lot and then with the acquired knowledge help the development of Peru.
  - To contribute like student or professional in the development of the country.
  - To reward the State that invested on him at school and at public university.
  - To pay the taxes, to maintain the streets clean, to buy Peruvian products (only in that way, the national enterprise will be promoted)
  - To promote civic conscience in the country, specially to the children and young people
  - It is necessary to consider our multiple cultures, we are all different and therefore our obligations too because the rights are not equal for all, some people have more than other.

Only 1 adolescent of 15 years old considered that she DOES NOT have any obligations or duties towards her country and that she will have them when she is 18 years old. The special of this is that she is a person who performs activities for promotion and defense of children rights in her community. However, she didn't realize that that activity helps the country.

#### **4. Do you find it important part to participate in an organization? Why?**

All the participants agreed that it is important to participate in at least one organization from the civil society, the reasons are diverse:

- It helps to develop important skills for life and some times, it is only possible to learn these abilities in this kind of spaces, for example: to speak in public, to work in teams, , to participate in projects, to grow as a person, to know your rights and to know that you can help your country.
- It is a form to contribute with the society, with the community, with the country and to feel themselves as part of a space
- If you want to change the things, you need to join other people to change minds, it is impossible to do thing alone".
- "I participate because it should be removed from our minds that the government must give us everything; these spaces allow me to feel that I am part of Peru and that I can help to its development "

#### **5. Do you consider that politics is important for the country? How it is part of your life?**

Most of the participants indicated that **definitely it is important** and stated the following:

- It is fundamental, it is everything, it is part of our life, and the decisions taken by politicians affected us in a positive or negative way. For example, if there is an increase in the price of oil, the drivers go on strikes and, therefore, we will not be able to go to our work, schools, and universities; if the candidate X wins these elections, maybe my family and I get out of the country, it does affect.
- The politicians are the people who lead, organize the country and, for that reason, it is important that their decisions are right, but is it very sorry that in Peru we do not have good politics representatives.

- The political exercise of our governors have caused that the word is hackneyed and, therefore, badly sight, only to mention that word and it has already a negative connotation. or it is had in consideration that the policy is the relation of being able and it appears in diverse spaces: house, group of friends, work, university, he is always present until in the simplest activities.
- "I always listen to people speaking badly about politics: my parents, people in the street and mass media. I do not have any idea regarding what is happening now in Peru, I am not informed, I do not know whom to believe, but if most of the people say that it is wrong, it should that way"
- "Politics seems to me revolting, there is no good politics in the country, all are corrupt thieves and, for that reason the country is not going to advance, sometimes I think it is better to have a dictator who think about the best for our country and who could change all the structure"
- "it do care that politicians do not steal xxx because if they do they are robbing the money from all the Peruvians."

**Proposals made by the young people to improve the political situation:**

- The government should be handled by entrepreneurs and have as arms the civil society. They are the ones who have better abilities to handle a country, management capacity. The government should be handled like a company based on productive efficiency results.
- The political word by the importance of its concept should be revalued and the young people must be part of this, we must speak about politics in our daily conversations with friends, family.
- We do not have to think that only political parties can participate in politics, individually or collectively we also can do it.
- Constructive criticism and solutions.
- The best politics is the one that starts at the lowest level, in a community or municipality where good changes can be obtained.
- "At schools, children should be taught about the importance of politics in our country"

Only a young person indicated that it is not important. When being asked if a corruption act would affect to him, he said that not because that is a matter who belongs to those who are in the Government and that such a behavior will be in their consciences.

**Globalized World  
Facilitator: César Ipenza**

The discussion and comments of the table “Globalized World” were based on the risks and advantages of this process, that although it tend to homogenize cultures, it also should tend to strengthen and build a true Peruvian national identity.

The globalization, event of our time, raises enormous challenges to countries like Peru. From the participants’ personal experience they told that a regional and national integration (by communication or electronic means) have advanced and it is a strong link that must be taken into advantage, and strengthened, with rooted foundations and moved away from those union gadgets based on resentments against bordering countries or fear to internal enemies.

They are conscious that the young population can be trained and be able to do whatever they want. The compromising thing of this statement does not have much of preposterous, since most of the Peruvian people who have migrated abroad to look for opportunities have achieved success in a greater or smaller degree independently how they began as immigrants.

Following this introduction, we carried out the questions and the main answers from the participants regarding this subject are as follows:

**1. Would you like to travel or move to other countries if possible?  
Where? For what purpose? Who would make the decision on your migration? How much information do you have about possibilities for living and working in other countries? Who (and how) do you get that information from?**

Most of the participants showed their interest to travel abroad but only to get training in their profession, technical capabilities and overall specialties which are not developed in Peru, even undergraduate studies. Also they want to learn from foreign experiences and come back to apply them in Peru, previously adapted to Peruvian reality.

A few of them said that they would migrate abroad to look for best labor opportunities and quality of life, as they stated that there is a lack of opportunities.

They indicated that they prefer in a greater extent to travel to an European country (Spain is the country most mentioned).

The final decision is subject to economic situations, a scholarship or visa.

All the participants have looked for or are informed about the possibilities of living and studying abroad, especially regarding information about opportunities in foreign universities.

Exceptionally some participants indicated that they have lived abroad, but that they travelled to carry out short training experiences or short vocational stages in international NGOs as well as short term scholarships.

**2. Do you have any family member currently living abroad? If so, how and how often do you communicate with that member? Do you think your role in the family changed as a result?**

The first answer from the participants was a question who does not have a relative abroad?

All of them have relatives in many countries like the United States, Argentina, Chile, Italy, France, Spain, Canada, Japan, among other countries. They communicate with them once or twice a week.

The role of these relatives who live abroad has changed mainly it they are the main familiar income (remittances) to be used for educative aims of younger brothers, money which allows them to study in a prestige university and to develop some specific personal projects.

**3. Have you ever used internet? If so, how often did/do you use it? For what purpose? Are they useful? Do you have any difficulty using them (language, technical, access, etc.)?**

To answer that question, first we have to point out that Peru is one of the first countries with connection and access to internet (favored by the public tele centers) which allow everybody to access and connect internet according to their needs and paying per hour.

The participants stated that they are connected to Internet all day long, because they work using this mean (exceptionally some of them three or four times a week to check their free e-mail).

Another objective of using the internet is for academic purposes (searching of information, to send university works and work coordination). As a communications means, it turns out to be extremely economic as through msn

they can get in touch with their relatives who live in other regions of the country and worldwide, and finally as way of entertainment.

The greater difficulty is the language, since great "interesting" information is in foreign languages (i.e. ingles).

Something that arouse from the discussion is the lack of control in the use of the Internet in minors since they are exposed to pornography and to contact with "dangerous people"

Everybody was concerned about this topic, and it was suggested a greater control in the public cabins by blocking the pornographic web sites and by a better municipal authorities control, the role of the family and the supervision of the minor ones.

#### **4. What other communication tools do you frequently use (telephone, letter, mobile phone, etc.)?**

Peruvian young people live immersed in a globalized world where besides the use of Internet (Messenger) which allow them to be connected with their friends and people from Peru and all around the world they use other communication tools which are extremely useful for them as mobile phones, which are scored as the second most used tool, then text messages (sms), phone, fax and letters.

**Topic 6:  
Contributions to My Country  
Free Discussion**

- Becoming aware of and contributing in the social development process and fight without rest to implement them.
- Search of own capacities to support the country development
- Promoters, teachers training in reproductive health in order to prevent Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV AIDS
- Youth awareness
- Changing youth bad image
- Learning and teaching
- People empowerment in making-decision spaces giving the opportunity to regenerate the member in a continuous basis.
- Promoting the exercise of citizenship since youth.
- Development of skills and values
- Working with the children to prevent risk situations
- Filling me with experience to give them to other
- Social accountability
- Taking advantage of technology to develop our country (but we have to look for people!!)
- Social support through institutions
- Social commitment
- Experience
- Professionals
- Opinions
- Educate people
- Discussion spaces and sharing of ideas
- Work for the community in favor of the poorest ones from an identity point of view
- Youth formation according to Christian community
- Helping people without distinctions
- Search and promotion of meetings of groups with the same objectives for development
- Work in health services with solidarity
- Trabajo por atención en salud de calidad, con solidaridad.
- Youth motivation to do enterprise in Peru
- Promoting the identity and loving the country
- Promoting a tourism of solidarity from a point of view of the people who have problems but solve them

- Environment protection: One day in a combi \* a guy throw away a paper it fell down in the ground, and picked it up and give it back to him, in order to correct his behavior.
- Organizing ourselves in daily policies
- Promoting a participating conscience
- Set /fix and defend the poorest people
- Non formal education with youth at risk
- Empowering, strengthening and being aware about reality
- Promoting the integration among ages to reach collective development
- Promotion of culture and political participation.
- International academic and cultural exchange
- Youth networks formation to participate in their local government
- Constructive and critic political leaders training
- To support and to promote children rights
- Human rights proposals and accountability new regulations.  
Being good professionals: competent, capable and not corrupted people
- Creating linking and networks among Civil Society, State and Government
- Education volunteering/ Voluntary activities to help society

## Chapter PIURA



Participants filling out the questionnaire for the WDR 2007

**Topic 1:  
The transition to a healthful  
lifestyle  
Facilitator: Jackie Salazar**

- 1. Do you feel you know all you want to know how you can keep yourself healthy? If not, how would it be easiest for you to know more? Who would you most like to learn from?**

Yes, but I need more information; to learn from reliable people, in courses, workshops and with dynamics, from health center's programs, and from communications media.

- 2. What about the things you need to help you stay healthy: information, orientation, methods and medicines? Would it be hard to get it?**

Yes, in the health centers and communications media. Sometimes it is difficult to get it depending on the area and socioeconomic status.

- 3. What is most important to you about being healthy? Do you feel healthy? If not, what do you most want to do or have to change that?**

It is important because it allows us to develop our life efficiently; I feel healthy but not 100%. We have to take care ourselves to have an organized life.

**4. What do you think is the biggest risk to the health of young people?  
What are you most concerned about?**

That the information reach us complete and on time  
The government does not take part properly in health programs  
Bad economic situation and medicine high cost  
Friends' pressure  
Ignorance complete or partial in relation with medicines  
Informal market of medicines

**Topic 2:  
The transition to family  
formation  
Facilitator: Enrique Gomez**

**1. How close is the association between leaving your parent's home, setting up your own household and marrying? Are they things that happen at the same time, or do they happen independently of each other?**

In a space of time of 5 to 10 year; getting labor stability and an income which allows us to have a decent life.

Nowadays, getting married and leaving your parent's home does not happen at the same time.

**2. Do you think having greater access to employment or advanced education makes a difference and people might wait a bit longer to marry?**

Yes. It allows us to determine how many children we will have, where to settle down our house, and the access to entertainment and education level.

**3. How important are your parents (relatives) in your decision about when to marry and about having children?**

They are very important. The family is a pattern to follow. The family support strengthen our family self-sufficiency, they allows us to understand that children are a responsibility. They transmit us their experience.

**4. If people are already married or have children, what kinds of services would, make it easier for them to develop themselves**

**through school or career development? Do you think there is enough of this kind of information or services?**

Child care, complementary training (technical and university careers); medical attention free of charge; family planning methods; there is little information about the services offered currently.

**Topic 3:  
The transition to citizenship  
Facilitator: Gabriela Burgos**

**1. What makes a person feel and believe that he/she is a full citizen of his/her country?**

To have the possibility to be informed in order to make a choice properly  
To participate in an organization to be listened to  
To be able to participate in open spaces

**2. Are you participating in any group, organization or association? Do you find it important part of your daily life? If you don't belong to any, why?**

Yes, we participate; the personal and social development advance together. It is important because it teaches us to value things and help other people. We do those things because we like them and help us in our personal development. We do some sport, cultural and social prevention activities. We spend a lot of time on these activities trying to bring the rights to the members of society.

**3. Do you exchange ideas on politics or social issues with your friends? With your family? Others in your community? What other issues do you discuss with your parents and community?**

With my friends, teachers, family and people from other countries through msm  
We exchange solution ideas but we do not try to execute them. In politics we talk about the current government, the elections, and governmental plans. Regarding social topics we talk about youth gang, poverty, education, unemployment and corruption.

**4. How would you like to participate in politics or social life in your country or your region?**

I would like to participate making proposals and developing projects for the community; incorporating organizations that search social welfare; organizing groups of citizenship surveillance, being consistent among what we say and what we do.

**5. What do you think of military or other national service? Is it a good experience in your country or a bad one?**

The military service must be compulsory, but it needs more investment. The military service should be voluntary in order to be practiced with vocation. The military service has been a positive experience. Due to lack of information it is seen as an exit from poverty.

**Topic 4:  
The transition to work  
Facilitator: José Carlos Mosquera**

**1. If you would like to start your own business, what do you think makes the biggest difference in being able to do that successfully?**

The most important things the young people said was: to have experience about the business, to perform a good marketing, to have the necessary resources, (economic factor) and creativity of the business to be carried out.

**2. Do you know “what you want to be when you grow up” How easy or difficult do you think it is going to be to do that?**

We want to be a professional; to study a career, which allow us to reach a good economic and social position. It will be hard due to the unfair competition and lack of opportunities

**3. Do you plan to try to work for a formal established private company, the government or do something else? Might you go to work for yourself? Or for another person? Do you plan to look for work or develop a business where you live now?**

The own business is ideal nowadays. We would like to work in Peru. Peruvian people are like chameleon, they go where there is a job.

**4. What kinds of things is your government and private sector doing to full take advantage of all that you and your friends have to offer in the labor market? What do you wish they were doing?**

They are supporting the incorporation of small enterprises. They do not respect the requirements when applying for a job. There is inefficient dissemination of job opportunities by the government.

**5. What do you think makes the biggest difference in successfully finding work?**

The people highlighted the following: Recommendations from people already known, physical appearance, social status, and skin color.

## **ANNEX No. 1**

### **Lima**

#### **Program January 26, 2006**

- 8.30 Registration and delivery of materials
- 9.00 Welcome  
Explanation of the consultation objectives  
Presentation dynamics
- 9:30 Who are we?  
  - New Voices
  - Youth Development and Peace Network
- 10.30 Main Presentation: "Development and Next Generation"  
Comments and questions from the audience
- 11.00 Dynamic Experience Presentation:  
The Youth write a personal statement about things they want to share in their groups at lunch (individual work)
- 13.00 Lunch  
The youth share lunch and their personal statements inside the group per table.
- 13.30 Dynamic / Group discussion "coffee tables"
- a. The transition from school
  - b. The transition to a healthful lifestyle
  - c. The transition to work
  - d. The transition to family formation
  - e. The transition to citizenship
  - f. Globalized world
- 15.30 Plenary Session - Reports presentation by each "coffee table" facilitator
- 15:45 Questionnaire WDR 2007
- 16:00 Final comments and Closing Session

## Cusco

### Program

Facilitators: Members of New Voices Cusco group

January 17, 2006

N°	Activity	Time
1	Registration and delivery of materials	8:30 a 9:00
2	Welcome Explanation of the consultation objectives Presentation dynamics	9:00 a 10:00
3	Main Presentation: "Development and Next Generation" Comments and questions from the audience	10:00 a 11:00
	<i>Snack</i>	11:00 a 11:30
4	Dynamic / Group discussion a. The transition from school b. The transition to a healthful lifestyle c. The transition to family formation d. The transition to citizenship The young people form groups according to age	11:30 a 14:30
5	Plenary Session - Reports presentation by each group facilitator	14:30 a 15:10
6	Final comments and Closing Session	15:10 a 16:30
	<i>Lunch</i>	16:30 ...

\* Some young people were interviewed during the activities and when finishing the event.

## Piura

### Program

**Facilitators: members of New Voices Piura group  
January 21, 2006**

- 8.30** Registration and delivery of materials  
Welcome by Juan Granda (CARE) and Carlos Mosqueda (Youth Division  
Provincial Municipality of Piura)  
Explanation of the consultation objectives : Enrique Gomez  
Presentation dynamics: Enrique Gómez
- 9.30** Main Presentation: "Development and Next Generation" Gabriela Burgos  
Comments and questions from the audience: Gabriela Burgos
- 10.00** Dynamic Personal Statement:  
The Youth write their personal statement (individual work)
- 10.30** Breaking the ice  
The youth share their cone of Sunday and their personal statements  
inside the group
- 11.00** Dynamics /group discussion
- a) The transition to a healthful lifestyle Jackie Salazar
  - b) The transition to work Carlos Mosqueda
  - c) The transition to family formation Enrique Gómez
  - d) The transition to citizenship Gabriela Burgos
- 12.00** Plenary Session - Reports presentation by facilitator. Enrique Gómez
- 12:40** Questionnaire about the World Development Report 2007. Enrique Gómez
- 1.00** Final comments and Closing Session: Jackie Salazar

## **Annex No. 2.- Bio of Young Facilitators**

### **Arequipa**

Local Coordinator: Cecilia Marquina, 25 years old, Psychologist

Facilitators:

- The transition from school: Maria Luisa Caicho, 29 years old, teacher and student of Fishery Engineering
- The transition to a healthful lifestyle: Cristina Cancho, 21 years old, student of Psychology
- The transition to work: Clever Sanz, 26 years old, administrator
- The transition to family formation: Victor Flores, 28 years old, Teacher
- The transition to citizenship Johana Palacios 22 years old, student of Sociology
- Globalized world: Jose Luis Gaitan, 23 years old, student of Communications.

### **Comas**

Local Coordinator: Yanett Pérez, 27 years old, social worker

Facilitators:

- The transition from school: Christian Gómez de la Puente, 21 years old, military service
- The transition to a healthful lifestyle: Pablo Rivas Arias, 28 years old, social promoter
- The transition to work: Marco Pérez Catalán, 23 years old, social promoter
- The transition to family formation: Yanett Perez

### **Cusco**

Local Coordinator: Héctor Macedo, 36 years old, Youth Local Coordinator for the New Voices Program.

Facilitators:

- The transition from school: Margot Ingaruca, 23 years old, student of Social Communication and member of NV<sup>3</sup>, and Rocio Camacho, 22 years old, student of Chemical Engineering, NV.
- The transition to a healthful lifestyle Eneida Canal, 26 years old, Lawyer, NV and Elky Figueroa, Systems Engineer who works in the "Leader Program" and "Young Now" Programs at Coincide.
- The transition to family formation: Carlos Pavel, 24 years old, student of Administration, NV
- Interviews: Ruth Luque, 26 years old, Lawyer, NV

### **Lima**

Local Coordinator: Elizabeth Dasso, Social Development and Civil Society Specialist

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<sup>3</sup> NV New Voices member

**Facilitators:**

The transition from school: Lorena Arcelles, 24 years old, student of Communications, NV

- The transition to a healthful lifestyle: Renzo Sotomayor, 25 years old, student of Medicine, NV
- The transition to work: Guillermo Palacios, 22 years old, student of Administration, NV
- The transition to citizenship: Graciela Arrieta, 23 years old, lawyer, NV
- Globalized world: César Ipenza, 26 years old, lawyer, NV

**Piura**

Local Coordinator: Enrique Gómez recently graduated as attorney at law.

**Facilitators:**

- The transition to a healthful lifestyle: Jackie Salazar, 26 years old, student of Law, NV
- The transition to work: José Carlos Mosquera, 26 years old, accountant, works at the Municipality
- The transition to citizenship: Gabriela Burgos, 20 years old, student of Law, NV

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